



An Iranian bodyguard is carried away Tuesday after he was fatally shot in an attack on Mohammed Mofatteh, the head of the Islamic College in Tehran. The educator was also killed.

Khomeini Associate Killed In Tehran College Ambush

(Continued from Page 1)

slip inside the school but was pursued by the gunmen and was shot in the head, shoulder, arm and ankle. He died later in a hospital after a two-hour operation. Two guards were also killed and two others wounded before the gunmen escaped.

A previously unknown group, FM, in a telephone call to the Iranian news agency, claimed responsibility for killing Ayatollah Mofatteh and his bodyguards.

In a statement broadcast on Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeini indirectly blamed the United States for killing of Ayatollah Mofatteh. "Our enemies who have been defeated everywhere are now using terrorism to frighten us," he said.

"America consoles herself with the notion she can drive a wedge in our youths' struggle toward their sacred fight for God," Ayatollah Khomeini said. "What she does not understand is that fear of death is for those who care about materialism."

The state radio, which reported that Ayatollah Mofatteh and his bodyguards were killed with U.S.-made pistols, said that the attack "would do no good to the residents of the White House."

In Washington, Mr. Powell denied the charges of U.S. involvement. "There clearly is an effort on the part of the authorities in Iran to escape the consequences of their own actions and divert the attention of their own people by continually blaming any and every problem on the United States," he said.

Ayatollah Mofatteh, believed to have been in his 50s, was killed and jailed under the shah and after the revolution was believed to have served on the first secret Revolutionary Council. He was a central committee member of the Islamic Republican Party, a group of Ayatollah Khomeini's followers.

The current issue of the English-language magazine The Iranian, published today, carried an interview with Ayatollah Mofatteh in which he defended the powers ac-

As U.S. Envoy Ends Visit

Japan Pledges Cooperation In Economic Steps on Iran

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Dec. 18 — In low-key and cautious terms, Japan has assured the United States that it will cooperate in international efforts to force Iran to free the 50 U.S. hostages held by militants at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

In a brief statement, the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo said today that the assurance was given by Premier Masayoshi Ohira in a conversation with Robert Carswell, deputy secretary of the U.S. Treasury, who met Mr. Ohira and other senior Japanese officials yesterday as a special envoy of President Carter.

"Mr. Carswell was assured by Premier Ohira that in Japan's view immediate release of the hostages is the highest priority in the current situation, and that the actions of the Japanese government would support this objective," the embassy statement said. It added that Mr. Carswell, who left Tokyo today after a three-day visit, "was encouraged to take to this end Japan would keep in step with European countries in its financial and economic relations with Iran."

Japanese officials who declined to be identified said that the Tokyo government agreed to six or seven U.S. proposals, including one under which Japan will not extend any further credits to Iran. Japan will, however, continue existing business transactions with Iran and will not declare default on Japanese loans to Iran as U.S. banks have done, they said.

Intervention Hinted

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, speaking to Japanese reporters after a discussion with Mr. Carswell, alluded to intervention by the government in future dealings of Japanese foreign exchange banks with Iran.

At their meeting yesterday, Mr. Ohira, Mr. Takeshita and Foreign Minister Saburo Okita assured Mr. Carswell of Japan's support of the U.S. demand that the hostages be freed, but emphasized Japan's dependence on Iranian oil. Mr. Carswell replied that "the terrorists should not be given the benefits of the free world economy."

Japanese officials had already indicated that they would go along with the Carter administration's efforts to enlist the participation of allied countries in an economic squeeze on Iran, and agreed last week to restrict imports of Iranian oil to the level existing before the Nov. 4 embassy seizure.

As a result of that restriction, Iran notified Japanese oil companies that it would reduce its oil sales to Japan next year by as much as 25 percent. Sources said that the Iranians told the Japanese that they wanted to resume negotiations on the Japanese oil purchases for next year, but that they were highly disturbed by Japan's decision to join in economic sanctions.

Heavy Commerce

U.S. officials have repeatedly expressed their appreciation of Japan's delicate position as a heavy consumer of oil. Iran supplies about 10 percent of Japan's petroleum needs.

Japanese officials have stressed that, while they hesitated to jeopardize relations with Iran as a supplier of oil, they were also conscious of the overriding importance of the United States as this country's leading trading partner and as the guarantor of Japan's defense through the long-standing treaty of mutual security between Washington and Tokyo.

Japan reacted with shock when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and members of Congress, among others, accused it of insensitivity in buying more than 20 million tons of Iranian oil on the spot market, at premium prices, after U.S. imports of Iranian oil were suspended because of the hostage crisis.

The Japanese were embarrassed further when it became known that oil dealers here, finding the country's storage tanks filled with a 100-day reserve supply and at least 20 tankers waiting at sea with another 32 million tons of oil, sold the Iranian fuel to other countries, partially at a loss.

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Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, photographed on Contadora, the Panamanian island where he has taken refuge.

Crowds March in Panama To Protest Shah's Arrival

(Continued from Page 1)

Canal and that is why we want Panama to hand over the shah."

On Contadora, the shah took a mile-long walk yesterday and then

dined in public at the island's only hotel. During his stroll to the island's main beach he was accompanied by eight bodyguards on foot and a sedan full of security men.

"This may not be his permanent home," said Robert Amso, an American who is the shah's personal spokesman. "He may move to the mainland and come here on weekends. That is not clear. This is a very volatile situation. You can assume that he will be here for some time."

The shah's arrival has caused mixed reactions here. The pro-government newspaper Critica defended the decision to grant the shah asylum as "an act of nobility... in defense of authentic human rights, one of which is defense of life itself."

But Humberto Lopez Tirona, secretary of the Social Democratic Party, said that "the presence of the shah makes our country a partner of one of the most hated governments of the present century."

He added: "On the other hand, the shah has a common origin — they are the engineers of imperialism. In this case, the general has been moved to an act of solidarity with a leader he admires. What the shah was in Iran, he [Gen. Torrijos] represents in Panama."

Gen. Torrijos stepped down as Panama's leader last year, but as commander of the National Guard he remains the country's most powerful figure.

But at a news conference last night, Mr. Thatcher made clear she preferred collective action under a UN mandate rather than individual measures by the United States and its allies.

She emphasized the importance of the United States' first negotiating with other Security Council members to secure approval of a sanctions resolution and to settle beforehand what kind of sanctions would be imposed.

The attitude of the Soviet Union is the key to such negotiations, since it could veto a council resolution. The United States is sounding out the Russians on the sanctions matter.

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Including 11 Foreign Prisoners

Records at Pol Pot Camp Show 14,000 Executions

By Jim Laurie

PHNOM-PENH, Dec. 18 (UPI) — Records of the overthrown Pol Pot regime have disclosed that over 14,000 persons — including six Americans, three French, and two Australian citizens — were imprisoned and apparently tortured and executed at a Khmer Rouge prison camp.

The documents, some in English but most in Khmer, were shown to a U.S. news team last week by officials of the Tuol Sleng prison camp, now a museum portraying the horrors of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, including torture instruments.

The records show 14,499 persons were imprisoned at Tuol Sleng between 1975 and the end of 1978. Only four are known to have survived.

The six Americans, evidently on yachting trips, were men apparently captured off the Cambodian coast by Khmer Rouge forces during 1978 and accused of being CIA agents.

In Washington, a U.S. official said yesterday that the CIA would not confirm or deny if any of the reported Americans was connected with the agency. Explaining the CIA's no comment policy, the official told the International Herald Tribune: "Once you start denying things, when you later say 'no comment' you in effect point the finger at the people asked about."

(Another official said that the State Department had tried to clarify the report with authorities in Phnom Penh but could not confirm the deaths or if the men even existed.)

(He said that the State Department was investigating whether the men in the report had taken out U.S. passports.)

Details Sketchy

Details of their captivity drawn from prison records — forced confessions and recollections of Cambodians who survived the prison — are sketchy.

The Americans were reportedly imprisoned under barbaric conditions, given little to eat, tortured and made to write long statements about alleged CIA activities.

The most detailed of the U.S. dossiers is a 20-page, so-called confession, translated into English, signed and thumb-printed by James William Clark on May 23, 1978. Prison records show Clark and a Lance McNamara were admitted April 23, 1978, to Tuol Sleng.

In his confession Clark says he was born in Minneapolis in 1943 but was a resident of Sepulveda, Calif. There is little information about McNamara, referred to by Clark simply as my friend Lance, but prison records list him as a 33-year-old American.

Clark's confession, a rambling, confused and highly personal document, details how their trip to

Three Frenchmen

The three Frenchmen, records were also found. Steng, were all former head in Phnom Penh after the Khmer Rouge victory on April 17, 1975.

Two brothers, Henri and Bernard, were apparently Vietnamese-French parents were taken to Tuol Sleng in 1976. The confession of Steng said the brothers were prepared to return to France records show, however, April 29, 1976, they were sent to Tuol Sleng.

Cambodian survivors Steng said Tuol Sleng was on an execution camp.

The third Frenchman, Gaston, described as a son of the French Embassy and being a French spy, was in Phnom Penh the same day.

Although GRAPO data ultrafiltrate, officials have said that it is being used by the right to undermine the process in Spain that began the death of Franco in 1975.

Kung Bar By Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

had consistently refused Rome, but Rev. Schillebeeckx went willingly to put his fore the Congregation for the doctrine of the Faith.

Prof. King was given stop teaching once before after six years of investigation of his books. "The and 'Infallible' An In- them, Prof. King ques- tional tenets about the bishops and papal infallibility. He stood by his beliefs the time. "I will not be from fulfilling my duty for humanity in crisis with the Catholic Church, medical spirit."

He rejected a German statement accusing him of theology "from a outside the community of faith." Said he: "I am concerned with being right against Rome and in the controversial ques- tion of papal infallibility and the church's question is not who is what is right."

After several hearings, reinstated and returned to ing job in Tübingen. priesthood at St. Peter's in 1954. He was graduated Sorbonne three years started teaching dogma, medical teaching at Tübingen the age of 32. Pope John pointed him official the- ology at the Vatican Council.

A statement today said can's position was based question, "Is it possible to self a Catholic theologian a same time publicly ques- tions contrary to the teaching of the church?"

The declaration said a is given the authority to the trust he will conduct a Catholic theologian, who same time he must trust Church and its teaching.

Spain Asks EEC 10-Year Period

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (AP) — Spain today told the European Economic Community that it will need up to 10 years to adapt to the community once it has joined, possibly in 1982.

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish minister for relations with the Common Market, told European foreign ministers that the world economic crisis made it necessary to extend the transition period after which his country will have equal rights and obligations with other members.

The transition period had never been specified. Spain had earlier said that it should range from 5 to 10 years, with a preference for a shorter period. Mr. Calvo Sotelo's statement today indicated that it would now prefer a longer period.

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According to Army records, 55 servicewide sex-related complaints, including charges of sexual discrimination, were filed between October, 1973, and October, 1978. Eight of the complaints were substantiated. Ft. Meade officials could find only four formal complaints of sexual harassment.

Demoralizing Sexual Harassment Is Reported by U.S. Army Women

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18 (AP) — Sexual harassment in the Army is demoralizing morale and driving women out of the service, the Baltimore Sun reported. The harassment ranges from innuendo to assault and sexual blackmail for promotions, women told the newspaper, which said it had interviewed Army officials, military women and civilian personnel at Ft. Meade, Md.

Pfc. Sarah Tolano, an armorer with the post's marksmanship training unit, said, "I was kicked out of my first job in the Army because I wouldn't go to bed with my boss. He kept trying to get me to pose for nude pictures. He kept insisting that as soon as I posed, I would get my rank."

Women told the paper that the nature of the problem and the military structure discourage them from filing formal charges and that there is no mechanism for registering unofficial complaints. Said Capt. Mary Core, deputy coordinator for women in the Defense Department's equal opportunity program: "I feel that [sexual harassment] undoubtedly goes on, but to what extent I can't tell you."

Lt. Col. Jack Wheeler, deputy chief of the structure and sustainment branch of the Army's enlisted division, said the Army is "aware" of the problem, but that such harassment is "difficult to get a handle on. I can't say it's widespread because there are no statistics to back that up."

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News Analysis

Carter Defense Force Plan Reflects U.S. Opinion Shift

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (WP) — A Democratic president was calling for the construction of floating missile ships — ships laden with combat equipment for quick U.S. intervention anywhere around the globe.

And it fell to a Democratic senator to kill the plan with a stern warning, not so much about the cost, but, as he wrote, "about the possible creation of an impression that the United States has assumed the function of policing the world."

That was the warning, in 1967, of the late Sen. Richard Russell, D., then the most famous Georgian in Washington and the most powerful hawk of his time. He was explaining why even the hard-line Senate Armed Services Committee, which he chaired, was rejecting President Lyndon B. Johnson's proposal.

Now President Carter, who in 1967 was a private peanut warehouse in Richard Russell's Georgia, has proposed virtually the same plan: Rapid Deployment Force, he called it last week in a speech outlining his proposal for significant increases in defense spending.

But this time, interestingly, there is no loud cry of alarm.

And perhaps that tells us more about the American people than it does about the politicians. American views of the U.S. role in world wars have undergone significant changes. In the past year or so, there have been key shifts in public opinion toward increases in defense spending.

Harris Surveys

The next issue of Public Opinion magazine includes two surveys by Harris that tell the story of shifts in attitudes. In 1971, with Vietnam War sentiment running high, only 11 percent of those polled in a survey said that they favored an increase in defense spending. Forty-nine percent said they wanted a decrease and 40 percent said they wanted defense spending to remain at its existing level.

Last October, 60 percent of those polled in a comparable poll said that they wanted an increase in defense spending. Only 9 percent favored a decrease, and 31 percent favored the existing level.

The shift in public opinion on defense spending is greater than on any other public issue in the 1970s, says Ben Wattenberg, co-editor of the Harris Opinion and head of the Committee for a Democratic Majority, who approaches these issues from a hawkish wing of the Democratic Party, personified by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

The shift in favor of more defense spending has not been accompanied by any large shift in favor of U.S. troops in combat around the world. Even given the situation in Iran, polls have shown Americans to be generally restrained in their desire to use military force in Iran.

U.S. political leaders, known for their adaptability, have shifted significantly in their views on military force.

Mr. Carter, for example, campaigned in 1976 on promises to cut defense spending by \$5 billion to \$7 billion and to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. When he was questioned about how all of this could be accomplished, he would talk only in generalities of cutting the "fat" from the defense budget.

As president, Mr. Carter has decided not to withdraw the troops from Korea, and defense spending has actually increased under his administration. His aides at first maintained that he had kept his campaign promise by cutting the increases from the higher levels that former President Gerald Ford had proposed.

Now a presidential assistant admits that Mr. Carter has changed his view on defense spending. He says that Mr. Carter had hoped to cut the military budget, in part through sharp cuts in nuclear weapons, but an ambitious proposal that the Soviet Union rejected.

Counterforce Concept

Mr. Carter has embraced the counterforce concept of strategic planning in proposing the introduction of the MX mobile missile, which he says will have "the capability to attack a wide variety of Soviet military targets."

At one time, the counterforce concept was proposed by a conservative senator and rejected by a defense secretary. "The Defense Department cannot support the proposed [counterforce] amendments," the department said in a little-remembered position paper. "It is the position of the United States not to develop a weapon system whose deployment could reasonably be construed by the Soviets as having a first-strike capability. Such a deployment might provide an incentive to the Soviets to strike first."

That was the official view in 1971, when Melvin Laird was secretary of defense — a view that has been quietly set aside by his successors.

So it is that policies evolve and shift in ways that often are concealed by the drifting sands of time. So it is that Mr. Carter also has proposed to limit the Rapid Deployment Force. In his defense policy speech last week — which administration officials see as the end of the "Vietnam Complex" that dominated public attitudes on defense issues — Mr. Carter explained the concept by saying: "We must understand that not every instance of the firm application of power is a potential Vietnam."

"Having Rapid Deployment Forces does not necessarily mean we will use them. We intend their existence to deter the very developments that would involve their use."

In 1967, Russell warned against just such a plan, saying on behalf of his committee that "if our involvement in foreign conflicts can be made quicker and easier, there is the temptation to intervene in many situations."

In 1979, Mr. Carter has demonstrated impressive restraint while dealing with the crisis in Iran, and there is every reason to expect similar restraint from him should future crises arise. But what is unclear, and unanswerable, is whether Mr. Carter or the American people can be confident that his successors in office will act with similar restraint.



Gen. Charles Yeager, right, the first man to go faster than the speed of sound, congratulates Stan Barrett after his barrier-breaking performance. On Oct. 14, 1947, flying a Bell XS-1 rocket plane, Gen. Yeager broke the sonic barrier 42,000 feet over Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. — the site of Mr. Barrett's successful attempt Monday morning.

Land Vehicle Hits 739.666 mph, Breaks Sound Barrier in U.S. Run

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP) — With movie stuntman Stan Barrett at the controls, a rocket-powered car on wheels roared to 739.666 mph here yesterday to become the first land vehicle ever to break the sound barrier, according to Air Force measurements.

Mr. Barrett set the previous land speed record on Sept. 9 when he reached 638.637 mph (1,023.42 kph) in the vehicle he drove today.

On the dry lake bed of this aviation testing station, Mr. Barrett was driving the three-wheeled vehicle more than 600 mph on the strength of its 48,000-horsepower main engine before he turned on the additional 6,000 pounds of thrust from the engine of a Sidewinder missile.

That sent the Budweiser Rocket through the sound barrier to what the Air Force measured at a little more than 1 percent above the speed of sound. The vehicle had needed to reach at least 731.9 mph (1,180 kph) to break the barrier.

Mr. Barrett accelerated for two miles — which took only 18 seconds. He said he kicked in the Sidewinder after 12 to 14 seconds. "I had it lot of bouncing and skipping at the start," he said. "Then it smoothed out just in time for me to hit the button."

"When I hit the Sidewinder, I was really accelerating unbelievably. It was like it hit a wall, but it turned pretty smooth again. Then came the biggest jolt. I guess it was re-entry — going back through the sound barrier while slowing down."

Electronic System Urged For Mail Delivery in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI) — The U.S. Postal Rate Commission yesterday recommended an experimental electronic mail system, operated in part by competing private firms.

The proposal not only would move the Postal Service into a new technological age, but also would introduce a new degree of free enterprise competition to the mails.

Businesses or other large mailers could contract with a private telecommunications firm to send messages in batches of at least 200 to any of 25 cities, yet to be selected.

Postal Service computer equipment in each city would automatically print out each message, stuff it in an envelope and put it in the regular mail for delivery within two days after the message was sent.

Monopoly Rejected

The Postal Service had proposed operating the system as a monopoly, and had signed a contract under which Western Union would exclusively handle the electronic transmission.

But in a 3-2 decision, the commission recommended that private firms handle the transmission in open competition, in which firms with the necessary equipment could send messages to the Postal Service computers.

Commission Chairman Lee Fritschler said open competition would provide cheaper and better service and also avoid a potential jurisdictional dispute if the Federal Communications Commission began regulating the Postal Service.

Awaits Approval

The recommendation now goes to the Postal Service Board of Governors for a decision. Commission officials said if the board quickly adopts the plan, the service could start within 18 months and run until the fall of 1983.

The service would transmit first class letters, but an individual would be unlikely to use the service unless he has an awfully long Christmas card list," Mr. Fritschler said. But he believes the public will benefit through lower business costs, which in turn would hold down consumer prices.

Commission general counsel David Stover said electronic advertising mail — that which now goes first class — might use the service. But the proposed system would be more expensive than third class mail.

Murray Gurfein Dead; Ruled on Pentagon Papers

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP) — Murray I. Gurfein, 72, a federal court judge who issued a historic injunction in the Pentagon Papers case, has died here.

Judge Gurfein, who died Sunday, was appointed to the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1974 after serving as a U.S. District Court judge in Manhattan since 1971.

One of Judge Gurfein's first cases in District Court was the government effort in 1971 to stop The New York Times from publishing the Pentagon Papers — government documents on the origin and conduct of the Vietnam War.

Judge Gurfein issued a temporary restraining order, blocking The Times from publishing the documents until he made a final decision. He eventually ruled that The Times had a right to publish the papers. The case went to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld The Times' right to publish.

Earlier in his career, Judge Gurfein assisted in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals at the Nuremberg trials.

Trudeau to Lead Liberals in Election

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA, Dec. 18 — Former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, reversing his decision to resign, said today he will lead the Liberal Party in the campaign for the Feb. 18 election brought on by the parliamentary defeat of Conservative Prime Minister Joe Clark.

"My duty is to lead the party and that duty is even stronger than my desire to return to private life," Mr. Trudeau said at a news conference.

Mr. Trudeau, 60, had announced Nov. 21 that he was resigning as Liberal leader after more than 11 years and four election campaigns in that position. A leadership convention had been immediately scheduled for March in Winnipeg.

In his announcement, Mr. Trudeau criticized Prime Minister Joe Clark's seven-month-old Conservative government for inaction.

'Months of Waste'

"Over the summer we offered no opposition. Instead of months of action there was months of waste," Mr. Trudeau said.

The former prime minister said Mr. Clark had been given sufficient time to show his ability to govern and had failed. "There was failure... to act, failure to govern... promises were abandoned... The decisions that were made by the Clark government were the most damaging to Canadians, at home and abroad."

Mr. Trudeau said he would take steps to improve the Canadian economy, and especially its energy position.

Mr. Clark's Progressive Conservative government, elected May 22, was defeated in a vote of confidence last Thursday in the House of Commons over its budget proposals, which included a controversial 18-cent gasoline excise tax increase.

The minority Conservative government had survived four previous votes of confidence with the help of the small Quebec-based Social Credit Party since the beginning of Parliament's session in October. However the Social Credit abstained.

N.Y. Dismisses Award to Man in Retardation Case

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT) — The Court of Appeals yesterday dismissed a \$500,000 award to a New York man who as a child had been improperly assigned to classes for the mentally retarded.

In a 4-3 decision, the court overturned a ruling that the New York State Board of Education was responsible for its failure regularly to test the man, Daniel Hoffman, who as a young child had been deemed retarded.

The majority held that "the court system is not the proper forum to test the validity" of educational decisions or to "second-guess" them. The ruling appeared to close the door on future "educational malpractice" suits, a type of litigation that has increased around the country in recent years.

In 1957, Mr. Hoffman, then 6 and afflicted with a speech impediment, was assigned to a mentally retarded class because a test given by a psychologist for the Board of Education showed he had an IQ of 74, a point below the minimum necessary for admission to regular classes.

He was not given another IQ test until he was 18. That test showed he had an IQ of 94 and "above-average intellectual potential." A year later a psychologist said the youth did not know "where he fitted into the world." In 1976, the State Supreme Court awarded him \$750,000, which last year was reduced to \$500,000 by the Appellate Division.

Korchnoi's Son Faces Draft Trial

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP) — Igor Korchnoi, son of self-exiled former Soviet chess champion Viktor Korchnoi, will go on trial in Leningrad tomorrow on charges of avoiding military service, his mother, Bela Korchnoi, said today.

She said her son was being tried under a criminal statute carrying a maximum three-year jail term. Mr. Korchnoi, 20, was arrested here Nov. 13 after hiding out for more than a year in an attempt to avoid the draft, his mother said.

The elder Korchnoi defected to the West in July, 1976. His son and wife have been seeking to emigrate. Mrs. Korchnoi said her son was drafted to thwart their attempts to leave the country.

Reverses Decision to Resign

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Transit Strike Causes Traffic Jams in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP) — Commuters forced into their cars by a transit strike squeezed into downtown Chicago by the tens of thousands this morning, creating huge traffic jams on streets where officials suspended all parking rules.

About a million riders, who normally would take Chicago Transit Authority buses or trains, had to find other ways to get to work on the second day of the strike by drivers and motormen.

Traffic during extended morning and evening rush hours was snarled as thousands of additional autos swelled the routine stream of traffic around the downtown business district.

Worker absenteeism was reported between 10 percent and 20 percent because of the shutdown of buses, subways and elevated trains.

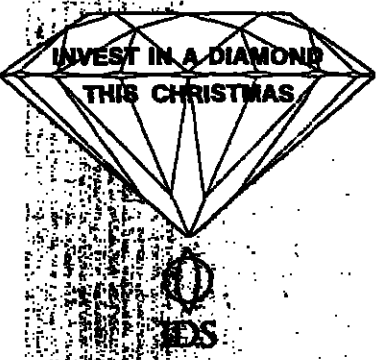
Those who drove to work were taking chances of running short of gasoline because of a teamsters strike. Long lines formed early at the few service stations open. A Chicago Motor Club spokesman said that the situation was "quite serious," with about 60 percent of dealers out of gasoline.



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

If he had decided to stick by his resignation decision, the party would have had to choose a new leader and gear up its campaign at the same time.

Mr. Trudeau made his announcement as Prime Minister Joe Clark and New Democratic Party leader Ed Broadbent were already on the campaign trail.



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U.S. Bureaucrat Bewails Living by Letter of the Jaw

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (NYT) — A senior official in the Department of Defense has undertaken to line the Pentagon's mania for acronyms and jargon, a task akin to digging the Panama Canal with a teaspoon.

Gerald Dineen, assistant secretary for communications, command, control and intelligence, told an audience in Los Angeles last night: "We have not done a very good job of explaining communications, command, control and intelligence programs to the public, and it failing has impeded our progress."

"Why are we communicators so poor communicators?" he asked rhetorically. "I believe it is to our propensity continually to use the 'black box' syndrome."

"We break systems down into systems, and subsystems down to electronic entities or black boxes," he said. "Then we assign each of these black boxes an obscure name which has at least five words in it."

"Finally, we defend the need for the black boxes individually to Congress, the news media and the public, referring to each of them in an unpronounceable acronym enabled from the first letters in the word of its name," Mr. Dineen explained.

"So, we go to Congress and tell them that our Wmccas has got to be a BMEWS upgrade, our fuzzy has to be replaced by VE PAWS, we want to keep RCS and DEW in operation, we want to harden the NEACP, and we

S. Navy Jet Explodes

UMA, Ariz., Dec. 18 (AP) — A Navy jet loaded with ammunition and weapons-training flight caught on takeoff yesterday and fell through an airport hangar, killing at least one person in the blast. The pilot ejected safely before the plane exploded.

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N° 24-79 OR. SM

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The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region is launching a call for international tenders for the following:
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LOT N° 2: SMALL DIAMETER

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The deadline for submitting offers was fixed at January 5, 1980, 12 a.m.

Tender files may be obtained at the headquarters of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region - Bureau des Marchés - Rue des Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21, Agadir, against remittance of a check or money order of 1,000.00 DHS (ONE THOUSAND DIRHAMS) labelled in the name of the "Agent Comptable" of ODAV. This fee may also be obtained by mail upon request.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION
SIGNED: LAHMI LAARIF MOHAMED.

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After Military Upheaval U.S. Tries to Keep Reform On Agenda in South Korea

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Dec. 18 (WP) — After attending the funeral last month of assassinated President Park Chung Hee, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed optimism that the South Koreans would work together to build a "secure, stable and prosperous future." That optimism was shaken by the military upheaval last week.

The U.S. role since has been to try to pick up the pieces. The goal has been to keep on track the movement toward reform that began under the acting president, Choi Kyu Hah, and was successful enough to surprise many doubters here. It included the release of political prisoners, abolition of an anti-dissident decree and the beginnings of constitutional liberalization.

But now there are new men at the top of the powerful military establishment and in Mr. Choi's Cabinet who may or may not be prepared to let that movement continue. U.S. officials are said to be pressing them hard to let it go on. Specifically, they are demanding that there be no interference with the move to amend the constitution, a new election law and permit road participation in a presidential election as soon as possible.

'Words Are Good'

Ambassador William Gleysteen has been conveying that message in series of meetings with government and military officials. The results are unknown outside the U.S. embassy. A source said yesterday that there have been verbal assurances that democratization will not be impeded. "The words are good," a source said.

The main problem for the Americans is that they are unsure of the motives and political sentiment of the newcomers who took over the military and put three of their pieces in Mr. Choi's new Cabinet. Besides those moves, the new group is not indicated how far it intends to move in politics. "They certainly acted against the military establishment, but that doesn't mean

they will move against the whole fabric of society," the source said. For the moment, the Americans seem to doubt suggestions that the new generals represent a rightist insurgency that wants to turn back the clock and retain Park's constitution and one-man authoritarian rule.

As evidence, it is pointed out that some members of Mr. Choi's new Cabinet are sympathetic to dissident viewpoints, although they hold less powerful positions than the men insisted upon by the generals. Some Park-era hardliners were removed. Mr. Choi has said almost nothing since the revolt last Wednesday, but his premier, Shin Hyon Hwak, has publicly promised that political change will not be held back.

The view that the verdict is not yet in on the newcomers is shared by other foreign observers. "This is not just a case of lawless against law," said an Asian diplomat stationed here. He believes that the insurgency was in large part a rebellion of young officers against older ones suspected of corruption and favoritism in promotions. But he also thinks that the younger officers share a view that political reform was coming too fast, and that they may want to slow it down.

It is not clear here what kinds of pressure the United States is using to resist suspected plans to disrupt the process of political reform. It is said to be using tough language to explain that efforts to interfere with constitutional reform would make future cooperation with the United States extremely difficult. There is apparently no intention of reverting to the now-discarded plan to withdraw U.S. troops from the country.

To outside observers, the main contest in Seoul now is one of gaining elbow room for acting President Choi to promote liberalization as he did before the military intervention last week. The question is how far he can go on constitutional reform under pressure from the United States to move a long way, and from the military to pull up short.



Former KCIA director Kim Jae Kyu speaks at his trial for the assassination of President Park.

Killer Declares 'No Regret'

Seoul Demands Death for 7 in Park Case

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Dec. 18 — The prosecution today demanded the death penalty for seven men for the assassination on Oct. 26 of South Korean President Park Chung Hee. They included the former head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, who asked that he alone be executed and that the other six be spared.

The country's new military leadership meanwhile issued a manifesto that declares a purification theme for the reform of public life, while at the same time asserting that the generals will keep out of politics. Prosecutors asked the death penalty for Kim Jae Kyu, the former KCIA head who admitted firing the fatal shots at President Park on Oct. 26; Kim Kae Won, Park's chief presidential secretary, who was present during the shooting, and five former KCIA agents. A five-year prison term was asked for Yoo Suk Sol, a KCIA agent accused of destroying evidence.

The accused stood silent in court, most with their heads bowed, while the death sentences were requested. Execution of civilians in South Korea is by hanging. The one military man in active service among the accused, Col. Park Hung Joo, who

was the KCIA chief's bodyguard, faces death by firing squad. Sentencing was scheduled for Thursday.

Kim Jae Kyu said in a final statement to the court that he had "no regret" for the killing. He asked that his co-conspirators be spared. "I take the whole responsibility, and my execution should suffice," he said. "Justice does not necessarily require many to be killed."

War on 'Flunkys'

In a vague and often contradictory statement, the generals who took over the military establishment by force last Wednesday condemned corruption in public and private affairs and threatened a war on "flunkys," which usually means toadyism to American influence. Among "deep-rooted obstacles" that need uprooting, the generals said, are violations of business ethics, corruption among public officials, and self-serving agitation in pursuit of social justice.

Coupled with those admonitions, however, is a promise that the generals will stay out of politics and return to national defense as soon as possible. The manifesto was issued by Gen. Lee Hui Sung, the new

martial law commander. It is his first statement of policy since the generals' uprising.

"The military should not meddle in politics," the manifesto said, but it also said: "The martial law command will exert its efforts to root out social irregularities."

The promise to keep out of politics was interpreted as a response to U.S. pressure on the generals not to interfere with a political reform movement that began after Park was assassinated.

Despite his verbal reassurance on that point, the manifesto contained a phrase indicating that the generals have their own ideas about whom politics should be left to — namely, politicians "who have patriotic minds and good intelligence." In fact, the generals already are deep into politics, having demanded and won three seats in the new Cabinet of acting President Choi Kyu Hah.

It was learned today that they insisted on having one of their number, Gen. Cha Chu Hwan, named director of the KCIA, which has broad surveillance power over civilians. Reliable sources said the demand has been resisted by Premier Shin Hyon Hwak, who demanded a civilian KCIA chief. The military backed down.

The generals' talk of weeding out corruption followed reports that they hope to sideline persons who have prospered illicitly or in close to public office. Such an endeavor would find support in the population.

The attack on "flunkys" is vague, but many South Koreans resent the U.S. big-brother role here, and the term "flunky" usually refers to persons who cater to U.S. interests to advance themselves.

Soviet Pilots Said to Ferry Vietnamese Into Cambodia

By John Burgess

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Dec. 18 (WP) — Soviet pilots have flown many of the transport planes ferrying Vietnamese troops to west Cambodia, according to two Cambodian deserters. One of the men said that in July he saw 50 Soviet technicians working on aircraft at Siem Reap airport. The two Vietnamese were interviewed, with a third deserter, at a military prison near here. Earliest month, the three men crossed to Thailand together and were taken into custody. Their names have been withheld to protect relations in Vietnam.

Thailand currently holds about 60 Vietnamese deserters, most of them drafted from southern Vietnam. A few even served in the former South Vietnamese armed forces. Military analysts see their desertion as a sign that the Cambodian venture and the confrontation with China have seriously reached Hanoi's manpower.

One of the deserters, called H, said that he landed at Siem Reap airport in July aboard a U.S.-built C-123 transport, apparently one of the North Vietnamese captured on the old South Vietnamese border forces in 1975. He saw that the pilot was a Caucasian and other soldiers told him that the man was Russian.

Stayed at Airport

His unit remained in Siem Reap for further training. During that time he said that he observed 50 to 100 Russians working on planes. They did not leave the airport perimeter he said.

A second deserter, called N, was flown to Battambang airport in October. His plane also was piloted by a Russian, he said, and also was a C-123.

Dressed in trousers, denim shirts and wearing cumbersome leg irons, the three Vietnamese talked freely of their time in Cambodia. Combat troops are all Northerners, they said, and their morale is high. But wuthers, used as laborers and ridden to carry weapons, are at the war.

Relations with Cambodian civilians, meanwhile, are generally good. But the Vietnamese are hated because they eat better food, occasionally rob people, and mainly control the Heng Samrin regime.

The three men's stories did not conflict significantly with information that refugees and intelligence sources have provided on Viet-

namese forces in Cambodia. Believed to number between 178,000 and 200,000 men, they are stationed in towns and large villages and along major roads.

Months of Training

The third deserter, called D, served in Cambodia the longest of the three. Given only one month of training in Vietnam, he was sent by truck in October of last year to the area around Suoi, along the Vietnamese border. On climbing down from the truck he was surprised to learn from other soldiers that he was in Cambodia.

Two months later, the Vietnamese Army began the westward push that captured Phnom Penh and overthrew the Khmer Rouge government headed by Pol Pot. D's unit followed close behind crack North Vietnamese troops as they drove the Khmer Rouge westward. He eventually reached Battambang province, on the Thai border.

He worked there as a cook and laborer. At times, he said, he was assigned to remove the Vietnamese dead and he said that there were many. "For the first six months, we returned the bodies to Vietnam. After that, we began burying them in Cambodia," he said.

N and H arrived in Cambodia in the second half of this year. They

were apparently sent in as reinforcements for dry season offensives against the Khmer Rouge and rightist Khmer Serei guerrillas.

Like D, they were assigned as rear-echelon laborers. All three soldiers maintained that they were never allowed to carry weapons, even though they were trained in Vietnam to use the AK-47 rifle.

The army did not trust persons raised under the U.S.-sponsored governments in South Vietnam, they said. They were normally put into mixed units — one Southerner for every two Northerners — in an attempt to enforce discipline.

Pro-Vietnamese Cambodians seem to be considered more reliable than Southerners, they said. The deserters said that the Vietnamese have organized a few small units of armed Cambodians. They carry old weapons captured from the Khmer Rouge, do not engage in battles, but occupy areas the Vietnamese already have cleared.

Many Southerners find life in the field intolerable, they said. Moreover, they do not believe political cadres who say that Vietnam is helping out the Cambodian people. "When I saw all the corpses," he recalled, "I began to think that maybe we're not here to help Cambodia, but to take it over."

But there were few discernible cracks in the morale of the North-

erners, who comprise all the combat troops, they said. "The North Vietnamese never get tired," H said. "They'll fight until they get what they want."

Cambodians consider the old and new governments to be equally bad, D said. "The Khmer Rouge killed a lot of people, but the Vietnamese are foreigners."

With the aid of local people, the three soldiers walked to the Thai frontier dressed as Cambodian peasants. They crossed over Dec. 3. H said that he left behind parents and five brothers and sisters. "I'm very sorry to have run away, but I think I did the right thing," he said.

Lon Nol to See Sihanouk

FULLERTON, Calif., Dec. 18 (LAT) — Former Cambodian President Lon Nol says that he has accepted an invitation from Prince Norodom Sihanouk to discuss forming a coalition to try to win back Cambodia from the current Vietnamese-backed regime.

The deposed leader, who moved to Southern California in March, also said that he wrote to President Carter and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in July, seeking a UN-supervised cease-fire and elections in his country. Lon Nol said that he received no answer to his letters.

U.S. Project to Study Use Of Sleep-Inducing Drugs

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (LAT)

— In an effort to help the 50 million Americans who have trouble sleeping, the government yesterday announced a three-year program to educate physicians and patients about sleep disorders and their treatment.

In the announcement, U.S. Public Health Service officials, including Surgeon General Julius Richmond, cautioned insomnia about using excessive amounts of sleep-inducing drugs because of the health dangers posed by them.

Charles Krauthammer, who is heading Project Sleep, said that many physicians have not been educated to recent findings about sleep disorders and the effects of sleep-inducing drugs.

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Charles Krauthammer, who is heading Project Sleep, said that many physicians have not been educated to recent findings about sleep disorders and the effects of sleep-inducing drugs.

Citing a National Academy of Sciences study indicating that prolonged use of sedative drugs is difficult to justify, Mr. Krauthammer said that 2 million persons take sleeping pills on consecutive nights for more than two months at a time, a practice he found highly questionable.

Drug-Related Deaths

Mr. Krauthammer, who works for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, said more than 2,000 of the 6,000 drug-related deaths in the United States during 1978 were caused by sleeping pills. An estimated half of those deaths were suicides, he said.

Of the 50 million persons in the United States who have trouble sleeping, about 10 million a year go to physicians for help, and more than 5 million are given prescriptions for sleeping pills. During 1978, U.S. physicians wrote 33 million such prescriptions.

The program will consider whether some sleep drugs should be placed under stricter controls, Mr. Richmond said.

Mr. Krauthammer warned consumers to be wary about buying over-the-counter sleep-inducing medicines. He said safety questions had been raised about two ingredients in those medicines — methyprylone and scopolamine — and that the Food and Drug Administration might decide that some medicines should be removed from the market.

Cause of Insomnia

A main objective of Project Sleep, Mr. Krauthammer said, is to tell physicians that insomnia is a symptom, not a disease in itself.

He said that insomnia is often caused by depression, which is best treated by other drugs or by psy-

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 7 Wednesday, December 19, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Gold Rises to Record 479.50-Oz.

Price Uncertainty Causing 'Rush'

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold continued to rise yesterday, ending here at a record 50 an ounce, up \$9.50 from Friday. The dollar was mixed with major currencies in very trading, dealers said. Gold dealers in Zurich attributed the strength to speculation that the "gold rush" would continue. They also cited fears that oil prices will rise further, despite the stance by moderates at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Generally, dealers said they believe that OPEC will stick to its price system with surpluses. Currency traders said that they were watching for developments at the OPEC oil-price meeting in Caracas. One dealer commented that as long as Saudi Arabia is from increasing its price of oil, the price of gold will rise. He did not agree to a price cutback next year, then oil might not come under particularly great pressure. According to IMF figures, world gold holdings by its members total \$23.97 million ounces at the end of August. At the current price, gold holdings would be valued at \$443 billion, which could have inflationary implications for international monetary system, he said.

Mark Higher
The dollar eased slightly against the Deutsche mark to 1.7315 DM/\$1.7382 DM late yesterday. However, the dollar was higher against the Swiss franc at 1.6100, and the British pound at 1.6060. Sterling was changed at \$2.1985 compared with \$2.1992. Elsewhere, the dollar slipped to 15 yen from 139.95 and eased 705 French francs from 4,074.00 to \$Can.1.1748 from \$1.1716.

Rich gold dealers said turnover was substantial in a nervous market. They expect the U.S. Treasury to hold an auction early next year. This may have a temporarily easing effect on the price of gold. "It is not expected to break the trend," they said.

The Midwest, apparently large positions are being reduced. Gold holdings and other precious metals, another dealer noted. Others said that demand came everywhere. The Zurich closing gold price was \$476.478 an ounce was up \$468.50-470.50 yesterday. Gold was fixed at a record \$75 an ounce in London at the time fixing and up from \$70.50 at yesterday's afternoon.

Debt Ceiling Up for Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 18 (Reuters) — The Philippines' new commercial borrowing ceiling is likely to be \$5 billion in 1980 compared with \$3 billion this year, informed sources said today. About \$500 million of this will be raised directly by central bank as part of its continued borrowing program for re-lending to domestic users, sources said.

An IMF mission, after reviewing the country's situation earlier this month, told the country to reduce reliance on short-term loans in favor of medium- to long-term loans. The country's outstanding debt is \$8.9 billion. The World Bank has also approved a \$1-billion loan on 1980 official development assistance, the sources said.

Jobless Rate Steady

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — Unemployment was provisionally estimated at 5.6 percent of the force in December, unchanged from November, the Department of Employment said today.

60s Vs. 70s in U.S.

Decade Ending Unlamented?

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — In the past decade, the U.S. economy has become larger, more diverse and more efficient. But it has also grown more prone to corrosive inflation, sky-high interest rates, shaky credit arrangements, painful levels of unemployment and huge foreign-trade deficits.

Such, very generally, is how a wide range of economists assess the 1970s. The economy, they say, has clearly failed to "soar" in the decade, as some forecasters had anticipated. But neither has it really "sagged," as some pessimists now assert.

In one respect, analysts say, the decade is ending precisely as it began — with the economy entering a recession. In January 1970, business was at the onset of a slump that lasted 11 months. Now, it is widely believed, another downturn is beginning. In fact, it marks the third since 1970; from the autumn of 1973 to early 1975, the harshest slump since the 1930s occurred. In 1960-69, in contrast, only one recession took place, and it was a relatively mild, 10-month affair.

Notwithstanding the slumps, analysts stress that general economic activity has expanded considerably since the beginning of the decade. Pinpointing this expansion is growth registered in four key indicators: gross national product, stripped of inflation, 33 percent in the 1970s compared to 46 percent the previous decade; industrial production, 40 percent against 68 percent; employment, 25 percent versus 18 percent and per-capita income, after taxes and inflation, 24 percent against 30 percent.

Economic Diversification
Along with its growth, analysts stress that the current economy has become more diverse in beneficial ways. New industries, ranging from minicomputers to communications by satellite, have developed.

With the greater increase in jobs in the 1970s, the economy now provides employment for a record 59 percent of the working-age population, up from 56 percent when the decade began.

The composition of the labor force has moved toward stabilization. The volatile manufacturing sector now represents only 22 percent of the work force, down from 25 percent in 1970. The relatively stable service industries now account for 23 percent of the job total, up from 20 percent in 1970. Work in wholesale and retail trade, also relatively stable, now makes up 21 percent of all jobs, up from 19 percent in 1970. And, farm jobs account for only 3 percent of overall employment, down from 4 percent at the beginning of the decade.

For all the concern over the supposed growth of the federal bureaucracy, federal employees now make up only 2.8 percent of the work force, down from 3.4 percent in 1970.

The most intensive labor-force development during the 1970s also, understandably, has drawn the most attention: in 1970, some 43 percent of the nation's working-age women participated in the job market; now, the rate is a record 51 percent.

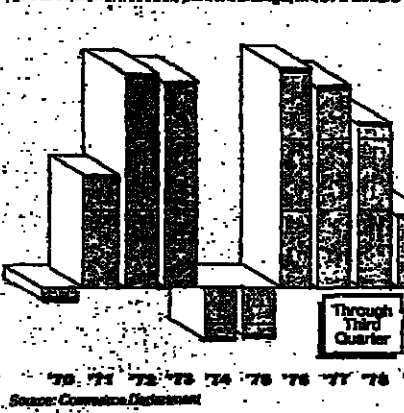
But a worrisome development involves unemployment. Despite the job surge, the unemployment rate remains close to 6 percent, compared to 4.9 percent in recession-hit 1970. Analysts explain that the economy, while spawning jobs at a remarkable rate, has simply not produced them rapidly enough to accommodate the swelling number of workers, notably women, seeking jobs.

A symptom of U.S. economic problems during the 1970s, analysts say, is the deterioration of its foreign-trade position. Almost without interruption in the 1960s, the country's merchandise trade generated a surplus. In the current decade, the reverse has been true. Obviously, massive imports of higher-priced oil are a factor. However, as long ago as 1971, before the oil-price spiral began, the trade balance was already in deficit by nearly \$2.3 billion.

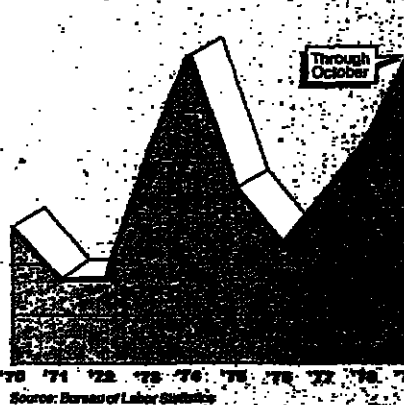
Much concern has been voiced of late about U.S. efficiency. It is noted that a basic measure of efficiency — the per-person hourly output of the work force — has barely budged in the last year or so. However, pro-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

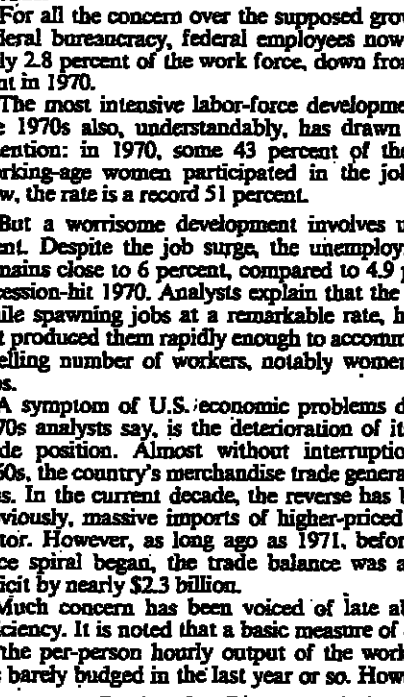
Growth
Gross National Product, percent change, in 1972 dollars



Inflation
Percent change in Consumer Price Index (annualized)



The Dollar
Against Special Drawing Rights, annual percent change



Heavy Financing Needed for Growth in 80s

Computer Firms Facing Capital Hurdle

By Kathryn Harris

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 18 (LAT)

— The \$10-billion semiconductor industry has no trouble finding customers, but it may be hard pressed to find the \$10 billion it will need to finance its anticipated growth in the coming decade, a venture capitalist warned industry leaders last week.

The demand for semiconductors is strong enough to triple worldwide sales by 1989, but it will require \$1 of investment to generate every \$2 of sales, said Donald Valentine, president of Capital Management Services, a subsidiary of Capital Group Inc., a mutual fund and investment adviser.

Mr. Valentine, speaking at a meeting held by the Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute Inc., noted afterward that the investment costs have climbed dramatically for the semiconductor manufacturers. "I think five years ago if you invested a dollar you got \$4 in sales," he said.

'Significant Issue'

As a result of the climb in investment costs, if a company is making no more than 10 percent in pretax profits, it is not going to be able to raise the money needed to participate in the phenomenal growth forecast for the 1980s, he contended.

Although his message was not entirely new to the industry, "He's talking about an issue that's

real. ... It's a significant issue that did not exist five years ago. ... That's really the crux of it," said Larry Hootnick, Intel Corp.'s senior vice president of finance and administration.

Mr. Hootnick said that Intel, ranked fourth in sales among U.S.-based semiconductor manufacturers, realized at least two years ago that a good margin of profitability would be essential for future growth. In 1978, the company had nearly 22 percent in pretax profits on revenues of \$400 million.

Industry leader Texas Instruments, in contrast, reported only 10 percent in pretax profits, primarily because of interest expense, said Max Post, manager of TI's investor relations.

"Their profit is too low and I think it will have to come up," said Benjamin Rosen, a Morgan Stanley vice president who follows the semiconductor industry.

Mr. Rosen and Mr. Hootnick independently agreed with Mr. Valentine's estimate that roughly \$1 in investment will be needed for every \$2 in sales in 1989. The estimate "could be low," Mr. Hootnick added.

Evolving Technologies

Heavy capital investment is required to keep up with the pace of the evolving technologies. Hand assembling has given way to photo-mechanical techniques, as the size

of the semiconductors continues to shrink. Texas Instruments, for example, can place the equivalent of 100,000 transistors on a chip smaller than a fingernail.

TI has found that each time it doubled the volume of its semiconductor production, costs dropped to 70 percent of the previous cost.

As semiconductor manufacturers race to cut prices to win volume in sales and market shares, they sometimes anticipated cost reductions. "In effect they gave away profit they could have made," said Mr. Valentine.

But the emphasis on sales volume may be shifting to profitability as manufacturers position themselves for the huge sums they will have to invest during the next decade.

"I think now if there's a single theme it's profitability," said Mr. Rosen.

Mr. Post conceded that the percentage reductions in cost might change in the future, however, because of the complexity and cost of new semiconductor designs.

Mr. Post expressed confidence in TI's ability to finance its anticipated growth without significantly diluting the company's stock or acquiring other companies.

"In the 1980s, the main problem will be getting good, talented people who know how to design, how to build and how to apply very-large-scale integration," said Mr. Post, adding to the next generation in semiconductor technology.

U.S. Banks Diversified In Exposure

5 Countries Comprise 38% of Claims Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — The international asset portfolio of the U.S. banking system was widely diversified in terms of "country exposure" in mid-1979, John Heumann, Controller of the Currency, reports.

A recent survey by U.S. bank regulatory agencies showed that U.S. banks had about \$221.33 billion in international loans outstanding on June 30, he said. Figures compiled by U.S. bank regulatory agencies indicate that about 38 percent of these cross-border and cross-currency claims involved borrowers in five countries — Japan, Britain, Brazil, France and Mexico.

Fifty-six percent of these claims consisted of credits extended by U.S. banks to borrowers in developed countries, he said. Credits to borrowers in non-oil-exporting developing nations comprised slightly more than 27 percent of the total. The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he added, accounted for another 10 percent of the total, and the Eastern European bloc represented only about 4 percent.

"No one country, with the exception of Japan, comprises more than 10 percent of the total cross-currency and cross-border claims," Mr. Heumann advised the Senate Banking Committee. He added that "there are only five countries which exceed 5 percent."

Annual Growth

These five countries, ranked in order by Mr. Heumann, were: Japan, about \$19.92 billion; United Kingdom, about \$18.79 billion; Brazil, about \$13.26 billion; France, about \$11.72 billion and Mexico, about \$10.09 billion.

Together with the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., a government agency, the Controller conducts a semiannual survey of about 128 U.S. banks with sizable foreign operations. This survey concentrates on data involving lending by U.S. banks and their overseas affiliates to residents of another country and lending in a currency other than that of the borrower. These are known as the cross-border and cross-currency loans.

According to the latest survey, (Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

News and Notes

Ammax Inc.'s earnings will top \$100 million, or \$1.70 a share fully diluted, in the current quarter — up from \$60.8 million, or \$1.01 a share, a year earlier, says senior vice-president Martin Alonzo. Ammax's nine-month earnings of \$262.3 million, or \$4.44 a share, already have broken its prior full year earnings record set last year of \$160 million. Mr. Alonzo credited the increase to higher molybdenum, nickel, copper, oil and gas prices. Ammax also is involved in the production of coal, chemicals, forest products, lead and zinc and through its pending \$341-million purchase of Rosario Resources will become a major silver producer. Mr. Alonzo says Ammax will continue to grant dividends increases. "Our philosophy is that dividends should keep pace with earnings" he says.

Britain approves Westinghouse as licensor for the pressurized water reactor (PWR) to be installed in the nation's next nuclear power station, Energy Minister David Howell told Parliament. Construction is planned to start in 1982. Parliamentary approval would be needed to build the reactor and an inquiry is to be held in "due course," the minister adds, noting that the choice of reactors for later orders would be taken at a later date. Britain's current reactors are of the gas-cooled type, which have to be built on site, whereas PWR parts can be built elsewhere for assembly on site.

Site Generale de Belgique is to pay \$Can.25 a share, or a total of \$Can.69.7 million for the 10.2-percent holding (2.79 million common shares) in Genstar Ltd. currently held by Blue Circle Industries Ltd. of London. Genstar is a major diversified Canadian company. The Belgian holding company already owns 5.3 percent of Genstar directly and another 14.7 percent indirectly through other companies in which it has a stake. Blue Circle says the transaction will result in a book profit for it of about \$22.2 million.

Peko-Wallaseid will buy the Australian government's 50-percent interest in the Ranger uranium project, opening the way for foreign utilities to receive a major portion of the output. The Australian mining company, which currently owns 25 percent of the project, will acquire the share through a new company called Energy Resources of Australia Ltd. Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony says. Participants in Energy Resources will include Australian investors and financial institutions along with Peko. A maximum of 25 percent of the equity capital of the new company would be taken up by major overseas electric power utilities, he adds. As a condition, the utilities would bring with them sufficient sales contracts to ensure the immediate viability of the project. Peko will pay a cash premium of \$Aus.125 million on execution of a firm contract in addition to reimbursing the government for past expenditures and meeting the government's future financial obligations in the project. E-Z Industries holds the remaining 25 percent and did not enter bidding for the government's share. Peko and E-Z originally owned the entire Ranger project, but in 1974, when the Labor Government was in office, Australia's Atomic Energy Commission acquired 50 percent of the operation.

U.S. Income Gains 1.1% In Month

Personal-Outlay Rise Confusing Analysts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — U.S. personal income rose a strong 1.1 percent during November, the largest gain since mid-summer. Consumers' personal outlays rose 1.7 percent, the Commerce Department reported today.

"It's surprising," department economist Adren Cooper said of the reports. "I don't know what to make of it. But it does leave a lot of doubt about where we are going."

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said that housing starts fell 13.8 percent in November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.52 million. The drop followed a revised decline of 8.3 percent in October and put starts 28-percent below year-earlier levels.

The government has predicted that consumers would become very cautious with their money because of near unanimous predictions that the nation will be in a recession throughout the first half of 1980. But the new November statistics did not support those forecasts.

The sharp acceleration in personal outlays, the department said, was prompted by a steep rise in the purchase of both durable goods and nondurable goods. This may indicate fourth-quarter growth may be stronger than some forecasters have been expecting.

Personal income rose \$21.3 billion last month to an annual rate of \$1.99 trillion. It was the largest monthly gain since July's 1.5-percent rise and follows increases of 0.9 percent in October and 0.7 percent in both September and August.

Personal consumption expenditures increased to a seasonally adjusted \$1.58 trillion annual rate in November following rises of 0.1 percent in October and September. Such spending comprise about 65 percent of gross national product, the department said.

Private wages and salaries increased 1 percent to an annual rate of \$1.27 trillion compared with October's 0.8-percent gain. Factory payrolls rose 0.4 percent to \$446.9 billion, a slowdown from October's 0.7-percent increase.

Government wages and salaries rose \$1.2 billion to an annual rate of \$240.2 billion following a \$3.9-billion rise in October.

Big Board Prices Decline After Energy Issues Drop

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 — The energy group ran into profit-taking today and led New York Stock Exchange prices broadly lower in heavy trading.

Analysts said the energy group was overextended after weeks of rising prices. They added that end-of-year portfolio switching by institutions and tax selling contributed to market weakness.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.97 to 838.65 and de-

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

INSTITUTO DE CREDITO OFICIAL

ICO
Spain

US \$ 250,000,000

Ten Year Loan

Crédit Lyonnais

National Westminster Bank Group

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. "Aresbank"
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Centrale Rabobank
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Crédit Suisse
Société Générale de Banque
S.A./Banque Belge Limited

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft
The Fuji Bank, Limited

County Bank Limited
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. "Aresbank"
Bank für Österreich und Salzburg
The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Centrale Rabobank
Centrale Rabobank Curaçao N.V.
Crédit Lyonnais
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited
International Westminster Bank Limited
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
National Westminster Bank Limited, Madrid
Philippine National Bank
London Branch

BfG Luxembourg, S.A.
Bank of New Zealand
Banque Belge Limited
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
(International) S.A., Paris
County Bank Limited
Crédit Suisse
The Fuji Bank, Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
WestLB International S.A.

Agent
Crédit Lyonnais

December 1979

BB

Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.

Amsterdam

Dfls 50.000.000,- 9 3/4% bonds 1980 per 1981/1990

Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.

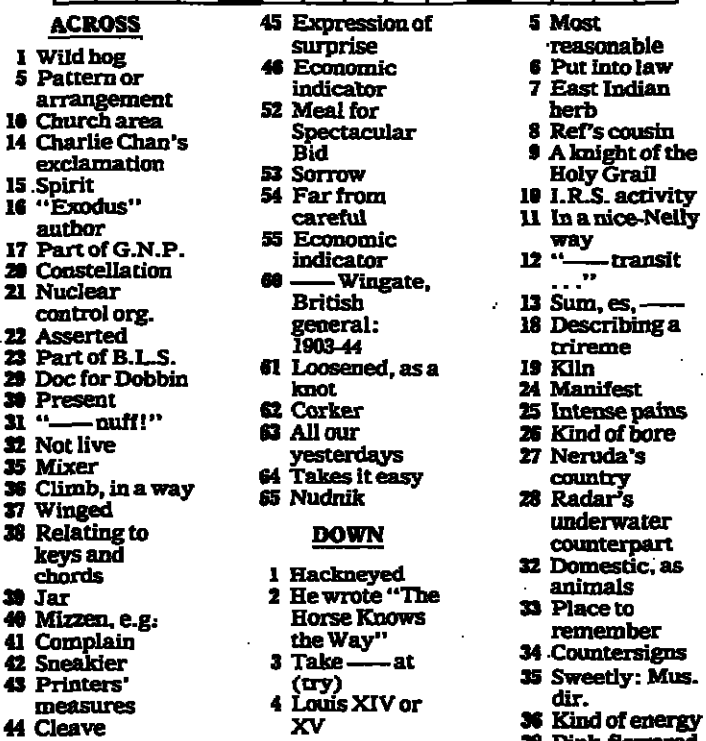
Caisse des Dépôts et
Consignations

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

November 1979.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

By Eugene T. Maleska



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ALGAIRVE	15	59	FAIR	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy	MILAN	20	68	Fair
ANAKA	11	12	Fair	MILAN	2	44	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	35	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-19	-2	Fair
BEIRUT	17	41	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Foggy
BELGRADE	10	50	Fair	MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
BELRIE	4	45	Fair	NEW YORK	-2	38	Cloudy
BUSSELS	7	45	Fair	NICE	13	35	Fair
BUCHAREST	7	45	Foggy	OSLO	-10	14	Fair
BUDAPEST	3	37	Fair	PARIS	6	43	Overcast
CABERLANCA	3	37	Fair	PRAGUE	4	39	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Rain	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	41	Overcast	SOFIA			N.A.
DUBLIN			N.A.	STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Overcast
EDINBURGH			N.A.	THEBES			Fair
FLORENCE	8	44	Foggy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Overcast
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy	TOKYO	12	54	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Fair	TUNIS	19	46	Cloudy
HILSHENKI	1	34	Overcast	VENICE	5	41	Overcast
HUNTSVILLE	1	34	Overcast	WALSALE	4	39	Fair
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-1	30	Cloudy
LA PALMAZAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Fair				
LONDON	7	45	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT.)			

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

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Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

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CAIRO, Dec. 18 (AP) — Workmen have begun to fashion a new limestone corset for the Great Sphinx of Giza in an effort to combat the erosion that experts fear may one day destroy the 4,600-year-old monument.

The problem is that the once-solid limestone from which the Sphinx was carved is slowly flaking away, said Zahi Hawass, an antiquities inspector at Giza, the Cairo suburb where the monument lies in guard over the burial place of Egypt's ancient kings.

Erosion became a problem 50 years ago when the body of the 66-foot-high, 190-foot-long Sphinx was fully unearthed by archaeologists, he said.

Mr. Hawass said that 600 limestone blocks, about two feet high and a foot wide, will be laid along the sides of the Sphinx to act as a screen to ward off winds that slowly erode the original limestone.

"It is the most extensive repair work undertaken since the Greco-Roman period" when four new paws were added, Mr. Hawass said.

LOOK, MEN, IT'S BEGINNING TO SNOW.

WHEN YOU'RE ON A HIKE LIKE THIS AND IT STARTS TO SNOW, IT'S IMPORTANT TO KEEP MOVING...

WHY?

THAT'S WHY!

!!??!!

© 1979 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

WHAT WITH INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT, LET'S NOT GIVE EACH OTHER GIFTS THIS YEAR.

...BUT I GOT A JOB TODAY!

REALLY?

...BLOWING UP BALLOONS FOR THE UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

© Phil Witte, 1992

HOW ABOUT A NICE AFTER-DINNER WALK?

SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD IDEA

WAKE ME UP WHEN YOU GET BACK

I THINK HE MISSED THE POINT?

17-19 YOUNG CONTINGENT

GOT ANY NIGHTS?

I'VE ONLY GOT A ROUND BUT I'LL SPLIT IT WITH YOU —

PERHAPS YOU COULD FIND A NEW ONE FOR THIS LOT —

SHE'LL SHARE EVERYTHING WITH YOU EXCEPT HER WARDROBE.

THE STORY

SARA: BEFORE YOU LEAVE, TELL ME WHAT YOU THINK IS WRONG WITH SARA?

BOY: IT'S A MENTAL ILLNESS THAT I THINK IS DRUG-RELATED, VIKI!

SARA: SHE ONCE ADMITTED TO ME THAT SHE SMOKE A MARIJUANA CIGARETTE -- BUT THAT ISN'T HARMFUL, IS IT?

BOY: NO ONE REALLY KNOWS HOW HARMFUL IT IS -- BUT WHEN SHE GOT THAT MARIJUANA, YOU CAN BET THAT THERE WERE OTHER DRUGS AVAILABLE!

SARA: I ASKED HER WHERE SHE GOT IT AND SHE JUST LAUGHED. SAID IT WAS ALL OVER AT SCHOOL EVERY DAY.

JOAN, YOUR ROOMMATE TOLD ME YOU'RE HERE IS COMING TO VISIT.

HE'S NOT MY FRIEND, MOTHER. HE'S MY FRANCE.

ZANE SAYS EITHER YOU'RE COMMITTED OR YOU'RE NOT, AND I'M AGRED WITH HIM. I THINK LIVING TOGETHER IS JUST AN EASY WAY OUT.

YOU GOING TO FELD THAT ONE?

I'M THINKING, I'M THINKING!

OF COURSE! EVERYONE'S FREE TO WANT SHE WANTS.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAGEL
 [] [] [] [] [] [] []

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KYSHU
 [] [] [] [] [] [] []

ENIAMA
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DITORR
 [] [] [] [] [] [] []

COULD MEAN TROUBLE IN A JOINT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE LETTERS OF KARL MARX
Selected and translated with explanatory notes
and an introduction by Saul K. Padover.
Illustrated. 576 pp. Prentice-Hall, \$19.95.

KARL MARX
An Intimate Biography
By Saul K. Padover. McGraw-Hill.
Illustrated. 667 pp. \$18.95.

OF the more than 30 books Saul K. Padover has written, edited or translated, nine have to do with Karl Marx and seven, with Thomas Jefferson. Padover, professor emeritus at the New School for Social Research, describes himself as a Jeffersonian rather than a Marxist. If we are choosing up sides between the personalities, I'm with Padover. The better acquainted we become with Marx the man, the more likely we are to prefer the company of Jefferson. And Marx the man, the warthog who happened to be a genius, is Padover's subject and object.

"Karl Marx: An Intimate Biography" was published last year. It is a straightforward, minute-by-minute account of Marx the boy, student, philosopher, journalist, husband, agitator, scoundrel, impatient and egomaniac. It lacks the elegance of the high style and splendid idiom-mongering — of Isaiah Berlin's 1939 biography, but it has the advantages of recent scholarship. It specializes more in the hot soap on the private life than in digressions on materialism and surplus value.

"The Letters of Karl Marx" was published last month. There are 362 of them, almost half to Friedrich Engels, and they dismay. Always he needs money and he whistles. Invariably, friends turn on him and they are angry. Throughout, he is suffering from pleurisy, bronchitis, carbuncles, asthma, inflamed eyes, a bad liver, a bad spleen, headaches and insomnia — and he is graphic about

because he was improving his income. He spent his inheritance by buying radical workers in Brussels. He drank too much, smoked, which may help explain some of his medical and financial problems. He also speculated in London stock market, went into debt at high interest rates and lost heavily. His generosity of English on that Engels, who liked nice and beautiful women, cost him money a month on the private stubble for his hair. Marx earned per month what he was on the payroll of the York Herald.

This is how a Jeffersonian saw a warthog. The Jeffersonian is mistaken in romance, the third and fourth of systems depicted in modes of intellectual laziness. Somehow, in these two books, what is left out of year-old who despaired, single semester at the university he hadn't managed simply to be a lyric poet, a publicist, according to Hegel and a jurisprudence competent to judge the logic of Rousseau's 8-year-old who felt whimsical that he had constructed a writing desk with which I later filled with 15-year-old who grew up to utilize rabbi of the ultimate religion. Jeffersonians re-
times.

*John Leonard is on the staff
New York Times.*

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from 140 bookdealers throughout the U.S. Weeks on list are not necessarily on

FICTION

This Week

1 **TRIPLE**, by Ken Follet

2 **JAILBIRD**, by Kurt Vonnegut

3 **THE LAST OF THE MOOSEHORN**, by Stephen King

4 **SOPHIE'S CHOICE**, by William Styron

5 **THE LAST OF THE MOOSEHORN**, by Stephen King

6 **THE LAST ENCHANTMENT**, by Mary Stewart

7 **THE GREEN RIFLER**, by John MacDougal

8 **THE GREEN RIFLER**, by John MacDougal

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12 **THE GREEN RIFLER**, by John MacDougal

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14 **THE GREEN RIFLER**, by John MacDougal

15 **THE GREEN RIFLER**, by John MacDougal

16 **THE GREEN RIFLER**, by John MacDougal

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2. AUNT KEMMA'S COUSIN, by *John*
3. THE COMPLETE SCARLETT DALE MEDICAL DINER, by *Bonnie Thompson, M.D.* and *Sam*
4. WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by *Henry Kissinger*
5. JAMES HERRIOTT'S YORKSHIRE, by *James*
6. CRUEL SHOES, by *Sam Martin*
7. THE RIGHT STUFF, by *Tom*
8. SERPENTINE, by *Thom*
9. HOW TO PROCEED, by *Thom*
10. THE LAST OF THE MID-YEARS, by *Howard Hall*
11. THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by *Nadine Fink*
12. REMEMBER AMERICA CAN DREAM, by *Robert Ringer*
13. ANATOMY OF AN ALIEN, by *Thom*
14. SECOND WIND, by *Bill Ross* and *Taylor*
15. THE GONNALL EXPRESS, by *Paul Thom*
16. CONNECTIONS, by *James*
17. HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT ON INVESTMENT, by *Albert Lowry*

By Alan T.

MOST kinds of theft — felonies — are entirely deliberate. But theft at the bridge table can be entirely accidental.

A player who opens the bidding in a suit in which the opponents have eight cards or more usually effects a steal. It becomes very difficult for them to decide that the dealer's suit is their best selection, and they often find groping for a convenient counter.

The accidental thief on the diagrammed deal was West. He opened very light as many players tend to do in third position with favorable vulnerability. Ironically, he would have remained silent if someone had whispered to him that his opponents would choose hearts if left in peace, but in fact North-South would have made at least nine tricks in a heart contract.

After the one-heart opening, there was some maneuvering by both sides until South landed in two-no-trump. East ventured a double, no doubt expecting his partner to have rather more than nine high-card points. The resulting contract was very delicate and required careful defense.

West led the club nine. East dropped an encouraging eight spot. When a heart was led to the K-A, West won and continued clubs. East took his ace and shifted to a low spade. West was allowed to win with the nine, and he shifted to a

diamond, viewing the loss the dummy.

South won with the king, ceded a spade trick, East the ten and led the diamond which South ducked. West on lead, and playing a low heart, presented South with a trick in that suit. Inasmuch as the safe play of the trick, which was won by ace.

South cashed his clubs, led a heart to the jack. He led the diamond ace, but had a trick at the finish for down.

NORTH

♠ A8753
♥ Q753
♦ K
♣ KJ10

WEST

♣ K92
♥ A10976
♦ 83
♠ 94

EAST

♠ QJ9
♥ QJ76
♦ 1077
♣ A871

SOUTH

♠ 5
♥ VKJ54
♦ A9542
♣ Q93

North and South were wd

The bidding:

East	South	West
Pass	Pass	10
Pass	18K7.	Pass
2	2	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the club nine.

Chargers Defeat Broncos, Fouts Sets Passing Record

AN DIEGO, Dec. 18 (UPI) — A Fouts set a season passing record, ran 4 yards for a touchdown and threw a 32-yard pass to Charlie Brown for another to give the San Diego Chargers a 17-7 National Football League victory over the Denver Broncos here last night.

Bengals Fire Coach After Finishing 4-12

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18 (AP) — Cincinnati Bengals, concluding "it was rather obvious to all a change had to be made," fired coach Homer Rice and his assistant coaches yesterday. Brown, the general manager of the National Football League, announced that a search had begun immediately for a new coach for the Bengals, who finished with their second successive 4-12 record.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE						
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
ast	10	6	0	.625	341	257
England	9	7	0	.563	311	326
ats	8	8	0	.500	337	383
to	7	9	0	.438	266	279
more	5	11	0	.313	271	351

Best

West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Diego	12	4	0	.750	471	246
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625	289	262
Los Angeles	9	7	0	.563	365	337
San Jose	9	7	0	.563	378	372

